Address of Colored Men to the People of Louisiana! Union, Peace, and Reconcillation Advo-

Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have recently experienced a succession of governments, out of which have grown issues, questions and policies, so intimately connected with our welfare, that it becomes necessary to declare our convictions and foreshadow our political action. We are still the same quiet and well-disposed people as ever, cherishing no animosities, animated by a desire of peace and good will towards all men, and exerting our efforts and influence to conduce to a union of the two races in which the interests of the whites would be respected and the rights of the blacks preserved. Our past experience has been gloomy, while our present condition and future prospects are not without depressing shadows. We deeply regret, in the progress which the nation has made, and which mankind approves, raising us from servitude to citizenship, that we are so little indebted to the white people of Louisiana for the meral and political blessings which we now enjoy. Our association and connection with them have been painful and bitter. In sorrow we prefer to throw the mantie of charity over their unchristian ad-FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have recently bitter. In sorrow we prefer to throw the mantle of charity over their unchristian ad-

mantle of charity over their unchristian ad-ministration of our interests, and seek only the best means of promoting the welfare of the State, and the permanent happiness and pro-perity of all the people.

Onicial data credits our population with being in excess, in this State, of all our white fellow-citizens, viz., 365,000 colored, and 362,000 white persons. There are at least ten thousand mounterlized feedings as thousand unnaturalized foreigners, and a large number of octoroons, included in the census of the whites. Nature and the genius of our institutions have committed the political complexion of this State to our choice, if voters are undeterred and frauds are not practiced. Voting us down in a fair election is impossible; aggressions upon our new-born rights have been resisted by the powers of Government, and knocking us down to intimidate us has always brought down to intimidate us has always brought the nation to our protection. Since frauds, massacres, and armed resistance, in the in-terests of the whites, have failed to obtain for them that recognition claimed to be due their numbers, cultivation and wealth, it would be wise for them to adopt a policy of conciliation, with justice for its basis and have for its bands. honor for its bounds.

We are Republicans in politics, both from

We are Republicans in polities, both from instinct and conviction. Under the banners of its champions we have been advanced in the pathway of civil and political progress, autil the measure of our ambition has been almost realized. We are grateful for the past and hopeful of the future. A party which subdued a gigantic rebellion—which made freedom universal and citizenship impartial—which reconstructed the foundations of State mean a basis of national ship impartial—which reconstructed the foun-dations of State upon a basis of national progress, irrespective of color, descrees our considence and co-operation. It is not men-but measures which intensify our republi-canism. It is principles not persons which continue our unwavering worship at the Re-publican altar. If our white fellow-citizens desire our concurrent action upon local issues, they should not only inspire us with confi-dence in their political professions, but they dence in their political professions, but they must relieve us of all apprehensions in the enjoyment of our constitutional rights. Our homes may be destroyed, our school houses wrapt in flames, our churches descrated,

and our people massacred, but as long as the national Republican party shall be as true to our liberties in the futute as it has been in the pact, we shall neither be seduced nor correct from our partisan fealty.

While we have so much to encourage us in the attitude of the National Administration, and are sustaining the State government, we cannot be insensible to the fact that the Republican party in this State, since reconstruction, has been manipulated and controlled by men as much bleached in complexion and politics as the most rampant white leaguer in Louisiana. The power and patronage of the State government and some of the Federal

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE state government and some of the Federal offices in this city are being dispensed so as to exclude our wealth and intelligence from political prominence. So humiliating has become our experience under the administrations which have been inaugurated by our suffrages, that we occasionally doubt the re-publicanism of some of our leaders. Official influences have been unkindly exerted to defeat and suppress representative colored men, while in some instances illiterate and unworthy persons of color have been manou-vered into official positions as the best specimore wealthy, intelligent and refined colored men that Louisiana, and yet it is hardly pos-side to conceive of less official respect, and consideration to character and ability, than it is our misfortune to receive from the pow

rs that be. We constitute the body of Republicans, bu our integrity and capacity are ignored in the councils of the party, while our manhood and citizenship are not unfrequently bumilisted in our intercourse with those whom we have exalted to power. There is a species of mystery, so far as we are concerned, about the plans of campaign and the policy of the State Administration, which denies to every colored man in this commonwealth, not even exceptman in this commonwealth, not even excepting the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary
of State, the Superintendent of Public Education, and the State Treasurer, all particle
pation and knowledge of the confidential
workings of the party and government. Humaliating as it may appear, with all of our devotion to Republicanism, there is not a man
of color, official or otherwise, who can interement give the vector gives of the vector form us, in the present crisis, of the system to be pursued by the party, or the policy of the Administration upon a single measure of public interest. We would reflect no credit upon our developed manhood and intelli-gence, nor be worthy of the privileges of American citizenship, did we not indiguantly resent the treatment of puppets. We do not object to the complexion of our

leaders, but we do protest against the manifestation of that uncharitable and unjust spirit which ostracises us in the administration which we have created with our suffrages. Men are tikely to be as much wanting in integrity as self-respect when they will solicit our support, and then shrink from official in-tercourse with us. An administration which - ashamed of the source from whence it prung, and in its dispensations discriminate gravest apprehensions of ingratitude and treachery. While we are Republicans we are also American citizens. We owe much to our party, but more to our country, and re-alizing as we do that the Republican party, re-controlled in Louisiana, is frequently at variance with equal and exact justice to its conscientious adherents, it becomes our duty to grasp the situation, and encourage such a course of wisdom and patriotism as would re-

ceive the approval and support of the people irr-spective of color.

The administration of Governor Kellogg owes its existence to our support, and to that extent we are responsible. We, in many respects, have been sadly disappointed. But painful as are our regrets over the past, they are slight when contrasted with our fearful anticipations. Our experience impresses us with the conviction, that the integrity of the Republican party is not subserved by the pol-sices pursued by the State Government, and we shudder as we contemplate that our interests are likely to be compromised for individ-ual aggrandizement, and through fears of personal safety. The Governor seems to represent a policy which is neither generous to the whites, nor just to the blacks. It is rigorous and obstinate m its crusade against the aspirations of its colored friends, while it 18 obsequious and wavering in all dealings with its political foes.

NEW NATIONAL ERA

VOL. V .- NO. 40.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.

SOUTIVERN OUTRAGES.

SHREVEPORT, LA., July 20.—George Simpson, a planter, residing about fifteen miles from here, was murdered by a negro on Saturday. Simpson, who is about 70 years old, was alone and asleep when the negro stepped into his house, and seizing Simpson's gun, shot him dead. The negro was pursued and captured, and when within six miles of the city was taken from his captors and killed.

A Murderer Lynched.

Correspondence of the National Republican.

Arkansas.

A Terrible State of Affairs.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 31, 1874.

The whole matter stands thus: The elections for Congress are coming on, and the desperate politicians of the rebel school have adopted desperate remedies to secure office for themselves. In this State a greater stake is being played for than in either of the ones named, and the players are shrewd and calculating. This week their so-called constitutional convention adjourns, and the new constitution is to be submitted to the people. At the same time the constitution is voted on they propose to have officers elected and institute their new government, and thus come before Congress when it meets in December with a fully organized State government, claiming that it will be regular in its organization, Republican in its form, and almost unanimously supported by the people.

A SYSTEN OF TERRORISM. A Terrible State of Affairs.

A SYSTEN OF TERRORISM.

To prevent any great number of votes being cast against it is their great aim and end. To secure this end they have adopted different measures from those taken in Louisiann, and instead of organizing a great war upon the Republicans at any point, they have inaugarated a system of terrorism all over the State. White and colored Republicans are told that if they vote against the constitution and candidates put forward by the rebels they will be killed. To make them know the earnestness of this threat a little killing and whipping is done in almost every county, as in Perry, where an unoffending negro boy was taken out at night and shot to death as a warning to others; or in Johnson county, where three colored men were taken by a mob, headed by one of Gov. Baxter's appointees, and given A SYSTEN OF TERRORISM.

A THOUSAND LASHES. I only cite these for example. Right here I only cite these for example. Right here, under the shadow of the convention, in this county, a colored man was sh' down by a squad of Baxter rebel milltin, a. d the Baxter appointee who held the inquest returned a verdict that "he came to his death by a gun shot wound from the hands of some person or persons unknown," when the entire squad could have been, but were not, summoned and have been made to testify as to which one of them did the shooting, it being well known that it was some one of the party who killed the man. These things are of common occurrence, but are kept from the papers abroad by the press agents here, who are generally in Baxter's pay.

LEADERS IN THE CONVENTION.

LEADERS IN THE CONVENTION. * The leading men of this convention were the leaders in the secession convention of 1861, and the same spirit which animated

was one of the twelve disciples after he b trayed Christ into the hands of the Jewi arrey in New York. He is nothing more than a weak tool in the hands of the leaders of the rebol in the hands of the leaders of the rebel Democracy of the State, and they use him for their own aggrandizement. The people of the State of both political parties despise him for his lying and treachery, though some of the Democrats laud him for his efforts to return them to power.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR THE EVILS.

expresses the most positive opinions upon the most inadequate or even inaccurate information, as apparent consistency often requires it to persevere in conscious error. A journal often wishes, undoubtedly, that it had not taken the position which it has taken, but which, having taken, it must maintain. and very sorry, "said an editor, in effect, "to have called Mr. Smith a liar, a forger, and a thief—very sorry indeed; but having done so of course I must stand to it." He had a theory not only that a journal should seem to be infallible, but that he could persuade its readers that it was so. But in the very instance of which he spoke every body knew that he was wrong, for the disproving facts had been published, and his refusal to acknowledge the truth, by showing a want of There is no remedy for the situation in the

will give an instance or two. and clerk's office in this county will give an instance or two. The sherm's and clerk's office in this county were declared vacant, and Governor Baxter appointed to fill them a broken saloon keeperand a gambler. These are two of the best officers in the State, and by appointing these men he secured the support in this city of that class. In the body-guard which he keeps around him are several men serving under alieses.

\$2.50 a year in advance. 5 Copies for \$10. More Political Murders.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.

This morning's New Orleans Picagone, speaking editorially of the outrage, says: "The North does not care a straw how many carpet-baggers and scallawags are ousted from positions;" and that "the whole trouble grew out of the people's dissatisfaction with Twitchell and Dewees."

Twitchell came to Louisina as an officer of a Vermont regiment during the war, and settled as a planter in the shalta. Dewees was the supervisor of gistration of the parish.

October Agricultural Returns.

The October ceturns of the Department of

The Middle States snow a decime during the month.

The South Atlantic Coast States and the Gulf States, as a whole, hold about their own, except Louisiana, where the average sinks from seventy-six to sixty-nine,

Of the Southern inland States, Tennessee and West Virginia show considerable improvement.

Arkansas and Kentucky are almost sta-

ilonary.

North of Ohio the crop conditions were more favorable, in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, which show rising averages. Wisconsin declined four per cent. West of the Mississippi and on the Pacific

coast all the States show an improved condition, except Oregon, which remains the ame. In those States afflicted with the grasshop-

The Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, at is annual meeting, held at Read-ing in August last, passed the following reso-lution: "That this league recommends to colored people of the United States the importance and expediency of holding a na-tional council at Washington, D. C., on Tues-day, the 8th day of December next, at 12 M., to take such action as seems most likely to further the object above stated. Said national council to consist of only three dele gates from each State and one from each Tereach delegate must be a bong fide resident of the State or Territory he represents."

-An Iowa editor attended a party, was smitten with the charms of a fair damsel who wore a rose on her forehead, and thus gushed about it:

Above her nos Below her chin Above that pin There is a chin, Sweet pin, Dear chin.

Whereupon a rival editor thus s the Iowa chap .: Above the sto

> There is a stool, Stool, fool, Fool, stool, Old stool, Damphool. Below his seat

ffective remedy in certain forms of colds In sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public bably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as wetting brings back the missing notes of a flute when it is too dry.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TRANSIENT ADVERTISING BATES!

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an advertising square in this paper. Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full square. All advertisements occupying less than a quaster of a column are computed by the square. Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged transit rates.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING,

in all its branches, done with Beatness and dis-patch. Order-sfrom all parts of the country will be promptly attended to. Our ricenis in the Southern States will find it to their advantage to give us their orders for eards; handfulls, etc., etc.

The Colored Race at the South.

More Political Hurders.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.

Hon. George Williams, Attorney General, Washington:

I telegraphed you last night regarding the Coushatha affair to Long Branch in care of the President. If you have not left Washington, please direct the operator at Long Branch to repeat. Further information makes some assertions regarding the colored race, which deserve attention. This minister, planters and business men, but four of them were Northern Republicans, four of them were Northern Republicans, which me would have the world receive as facts which cannot be above as having been sent to Long Branch:

New Orleans, Aug. 31.

Hon. George II. Williams, Attorney General Washington:

The statement telegraphed you last night regarding the outrage at Red River parish has been fully confirmed. Further information has just been received that the parish officers and others, who surrendered to the White League were being taken to shreyeport by a number of white men. While en route they were all shot in cold blood. Among the nurdered men were Homer-J. Twitchell, who deem South in a Vermont regiment during the warr, and settled as a planter in Red River spirits; Eggleston, sheriff; Deweese, supervisor; and Holland and Howell, lawyers. There were six white Republicans, all but two Northern men, and several colored mire dered in this affair. Red river is near the Texas line, and is among the strongest Hepublican parishes in the State. Predatory is punds of armed men are scouring several of the Republican parishes in the stories of the South, and, we presume, it would be difficult to prove either statement false. To assert that the working populating the warrance of the Republicans, and intimidating colored men. Begistration commenced to the Publican parishes in that portion of the South, and, we presume, it would be difficult to prove either statement false. The secker of the firm the market of the publican parishes in that portion of the South, and, we presume, it would be difficult to prove either statement false. The From the Chicago Inter-Ocean,

State, driving out Republicans, and intimidating colored men. Begistration commenced to-day, and an openly avowed policy of exterminating the Republicans was inaugurated.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY. [Special to the Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. I.—Details of the atrocious murders in the Red river country give the crime a worse aspect even than was first reported. A messenger was deliberately sent ahead to arrange with the White League of Caddo parish (who bave already perpetrated eight or nine known political assassinations within the last fifteen days) to intercept and kill the prisoners. Of the six white men slain in cold blood, four were Northern men, who had, settled here since the war and bought plantations or gone into business. One was a United States deputy marshal, and another a United States commissioner. All were men of unexceptionable business. One vas a United States deputy business. One vas a United States commissioner. All were men of unexceptionable character, their only offence being their Republican politics.

This morning's New Orleans Picayune, This morning's New Orleans Picayune, This morning is the state of the Christian churches of the land, which prove by evidence that cannot be gainsaid, that the colored children are the most eager and, as a rule, the most apt scholars attending school anywhere, North or South. Let Dr.; Winckler examine the tables of illiteracy, and see Dr.;Winckler examine the tables of illiteracy, as they appear in the census of 1870, and see how the two races compare in this regard, and how ridiculous his statement appears in the light of these tables. That the lands in neighborhoods occupied largely by colored people are worthless and unrenumerative is equally false. In sections of South Carolina and other States where the negroes are obtaining lands of their own, they are not only industrious, but are rapidly acquiring property, and are slowly but surely laying the foundation for the most prosperous communities. The Rev. Dr. is unfortunate in that he disagrees with the most prominent of his section. Even Jeil, Davis, in his late speech The October seturns of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of the corn crop of cighty-six per cent., against eighty-three per cert. in September.

All the New England States show an improved condition except Maine and Connecticut.

The Middle States show a decline during the month.

The South Atlantic Coast States and the Gulf States, as a whole, hold about their own, except Louisiana, where the average sinks from seventy-six to sixty-nine.

where they predominate the land is worth-less.

We may have occasion hereafter to exam-ine this matter further, and submit a few facts upon the subject. Meantime we assure this "Christian minister," who favors coloni-zation or extermination, that upon a question of that kind there are a few millions of people in the North who may have some positive advice to give.

Complimentary Screende to Gen. Howard.

The colored people of this city got up an The colored people of this city got up an impromptu affair last evening, which was very admirably conducted and reflected credit upon those who arranged it. We refer to the serenade of Gen. O. O. Howard. The procession, embracing nearly all the colored men in Portland, headed by the City Brass Band, formed at the Armory on Washington streat and with and, neaded by the City Brass Band, formed at the Armory on Washington street, and with the American colors flung to the breeze, pro-ceeded to the residence of the General, where the Band discoursed some of their finest music. General Howard came out and was introduced to the crowd by W. H. Hunter.

A SPEECH OF WELCOME Was made by Geo. P. Riley, Esq., who said :

General Howard: The colored people of Oregon have heard of your bravery on the battle field of the Republic, where the great struggle for freedom and human rights was carried on, and especially of your efforts in behalf of their brethren, and feeling a high behalf of their brethren, and feeling a high sense of your moral integrity and Christian character, desire to pay this compliment to you as a token of their grateful regard for your services in behalf of their liberties. They bid you welcome to Oregon, and trust your sojourn here will be fraught with bless-ings and however, it was a service of the services of the ings and prosperity to you and yours. Thank-ing you for your appearance before us, and for your general urbanity of manner, we hope you will excuse the interruption of this hour.

GEN. HOWARD.

Responded in a brief, but very appropriate speech, saying, that early in life he had formed purposes he had ever since been trying to carry out, and that early in the war he had thought and spoken and written to the effect that the war could not be carried on to effect that the war could not be carried on to a successful issue until the slaves were freed. That when Mr. Lincoln assigned him to the charge of the Freedman's Bureau, at the close of the war he felt that something could be done, and believes that something had been accomplished. The colored people in the South were learning the art of self-gov-ernment and though in some corte of the to find so many colored people here who were prosperous and aiming to build up their for tunes. In all his relations with them he had

At a recent meeting of Potomac Union Lodge of colored Odd Fellows, No. 892, the following officers were installed: Samuel Chase, N. G., John W. Lee, N. F.; C. H. Carter, P. N. G. and O. G.; Peter Riley, N. G.; John W. Bell, E. S.; Joseph Hyson, W. C.; Sandy Bell, I. G.; Theodore Herbert, P. S.; Richard Chambers, treasurer, William Washington, chaplain, and Thomas Shelton, C. C.—W. Chronicle.

him are several men serving under aliases, for whom he has offered rewards. Such is the condition, and, as I said before, there is no hope, particularly for Arkansas, but in the speedy action of Congress. ernment, and though in some parts of that country turmoil and strife still exist, in a vast proportion there was peace and order. Schools had been established and industries were being started, and a bright future was abend of these results. while the rest are wretched twadlers and pettifoggers, imposing thmselves upon a goodnatured community as great men. Party organs, of course, grind the party tune; but we speak of thepress which, whatever party it favors, means to show by the method and tone of its advocacy that it does not serve the party, but the country by the party. The object of such a press certainly should be to co-operate with all good endeavor, and as a powerful means to a loftier and purer polities, to make public life an attractive career for the best men. At the best it has thorns and repulsions enough. But does the press try to remove them?— Editor's Easy Chair, in Happer's Magazine for November. ahead of these people. There had been much difficulty, many things wrong had been done, and many misrepresentations made, but much good had been accomplished. He was thank-ful for this mark of attention, and was glad Below his soat
There are two feet;
Above these feet
There is a seat.
Seat, feet,
Feet, seat,
Soft feet,
Big feet. URGENT NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION. To-day we see by the telegrams that At-torney General Williams consults with the President on the advisability of calling Congress together to act upon the Southern ques-tion. At no time in the history of the coun-try, except during the throes of civil war, was there ever more urgent need of imme-diate action. In the bloody times preceding the rebellion there were not more murders, tunes. In all his relations with them he had found them courteous and kind, and as long as he lived he hoped to speak and work in behalf of their cause and their rights. In conclusion, he invoked Heaven's blessing upon them, to encourage and prosper them and theirs, and make them what they deserved to be, a happy and contented people.

—Portland Morning Oregonian, Sept. 26. Borax, useful for many things, is a mos more outrages than are now being commit-ted. Then it was death to avow Union sentiments, and now the same penalty (in In sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public singers or speakers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be obtained by slowly dissolving, and partially swallowing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea; or by holding in the mouth three or four grains, ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva or "watering!" of the mouth and throat, prohably restoring the voice or tong to the dried most sections) awaits those who dare call themselves Republican, and to be so unfor-tunate as to have a black skin is a sure way to invite abuse and outrage. By all means let Congress meet and act. Through them alone can we be rescued from the terrorism under which we now live.

It is less than fifty years ago since the world began to build itself railways, and now it har 32,000 geographical miles of them, equal to a construction of two miles a day one the herinning.

"I want to know," said a editor, fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me?" "I give it up," replied the debtor: "ask me something easy."

We have never entertained a doubt as to the justice and equity of Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogs's claim to be Governor of Louisiana. As he undoubtedly received a majority of the legal votes cast in 1872, we are grateful to President Grant for his recognition and support of the State Government, which time will vindicate, even in the estimation of those who now disapprove of Federal action. Revolution can not be tolerated by our Government, which affords swift and ample means, if judiciously applied, to recover every right, or obtain redress for all wrongs. The stone which was rejected in 1868, may even now, if accepted by our white fellow citizens, become under the guidance of wisdom and patalogue. come under the guidance of wisdom and pat-riotism, the corner stone of happiness, pros-perity and good government. The political hostility of the conservatives

The political hostility of the conservatives and personal antipathies of many of the white Republicans towards us, render our position peculiar and embarrassing. All that is virtuous in the administration of public affairs is claimed by the whites, while all that is victous is accredited to the blacks. Neither the influence nor the opportunity has been permitted to us to shape or control any policy. We have retrograded rather than advanced under the administration; and had it not been for some of the inflexible white Republicans, we would long since have been where political hope is a stranger, and republican justice

hope is a stranger, and republican justice could not have reached us. We are the life of Louisiana, the substance We are the life of Louisiana, the substance of the conservatives and the pivot of the white Republicans. Our cultivation of the soil mainly gives to the State the prosperity she enjoys; and to our votes the State Government owes its existence. We are the true friends of the southern people, and if encouraged in our good intentions, would soon bring order out of chaos. We are depressed and sickened by the unsettled and disordered state of society, and would gladly welcome any solution consistent with honor, and compatible with the liberties of our people. We are ready and willing to adopt any honorable adjustment tending to harmonize the races; but as a condition preceding such action, which we deem of more importance to our people than official favors, we would require people than official favors, we would require that the merchants and others who recently dismissed from their employment laborers of long service and established characters, for no other reason than their color, should re

instate them, as far as may be consistent with our unified purpose.

Overtures of concession at any previous period in our political experience might have suggested that we were influenced by improper motives, or that we had taken counsel of our fears; but now, with the tramp of Fed-eral soldiers on every street, with gumboats and monitors in our waters, with the mighty sentiment of the North pledged to the pro-tection of our liberties and citizenship, and with the irresistible power of the general government, guaranteeing the full exercise of our rights, we, while independent of the political favor of our white fellow citizens, are willing to expected on controlled. political favor of our white fellow citizens, are willing to concede an equitable and honorable basis for united action, free from suspicion and restraint, in the interest of good government. We have been wronged, outraged, and massacred by the whites, without cause or provocation, until the air is heavy with our sighs, and the waters of Louisiana are reddened with our blood; but as citizens

are reddened with our blood; but as citizens we cannot retaliate, and as christians we bear our affictions as becomes our faith. With a view to harmony, progress and impartial justice, the Executive Committee is

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Chairman, T. MORRIS CHESTER, t, T. MORRIS CHISTER
Wm. G. Brown,
P. G. Deslonde,
P. B. S. Pinchback,
James H. Ingraham,
James W. Quinn,
T. B. Stamps,
Emile Detiege,
F. C. Antoine,
Wm. Weeks,
R. R. Davis,
Wm. Paul Green. Wm. Paul Green, Henry L. Rev E. E. McCarthy,

H. A. Corbin, W. S. Wilson. General Southern Convention.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 13 .-- The Con vention of delegates from the reconstructed states met at James Hall to-day, and was called to order by Senator Clayton of Ar-kansas, who nominated for temporary chair-man, Hon. Wm. Markham, of Georgia; H. S. Chamberlain (white) of Tennessee, and J. H. Emerson (colored) of Arkansas, were

11. Emerson (colored) of Arkansas, were chosen temporary secretaries. A committee of one from each State on credentials was appointed. The committee on credentials approved the list of delegates appointed.

ppointed,

North and South Carolina were unrepre ented.. Florida had one, Virginia two. A committee of three from each State wa After reassembling the following letter was ead to the Convention then adjourned until 4 P. M.

After reassembling the following letter was ead to the Convention from the Republican Congressional ex-Committee :

o---, Delegate to the Chattanooga Concention Oct. 13: SIR: Considerate men who have given the subject consideration, regard the movement for the convention of Southern Republicans as of very great importance to the section of country to be represented. They believe if calm and considerate counsel prevail, and if the delegates come together possessed of the facts bearing upon the condition of the Southern communities, and lay them before the country in an authentic and concise form, they may favorably affect the judgment of the well-disposed in every section. At this convention the record should be fully and convention the record should be fully and honestly made up, showing all the hinder, ances to the national, moral, and intellectual

progress with which Republicans have had to What progress has been made and whether What progress has been made and whether in States or sections where the Democracy has control any of the great interests of society have prospered more, and which, if any, have been depressed. Also, whether persons or property have been more or less secure and the reasons therefor, whatever they may be. Outrages of all classes should be reported carefully, whether resulting in crime or merely intimidation. The spirit and purpose of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments should be reviewed. All, in fact, that tends to disorder, lawlessness or oppression may well be considered. Upon the whole record thus honestly and fairly made up, the considerate judgment of the American

up, the considerate judgment of the American people may be invoked. To sincere and thoughtful statesman, who will assemble on this occasion, these suggestions are believed to be entirely unnecessary; but, lest some should deem them unwarranted, I here state that they are suggestions only, and that they are submitted with great diffidence, but with

Nashville, a favorite place for the instruction of youth of both sexes of her race. She is said to have possessed unusual personal attractions as well as intelligence. Under the reign of slavery as it is defined and upheld by Davis and Toombs, Julia Hayden would probably have been taken from her parents and sent in a slave coffle to New Orleans to be sold on its -auction block. But emancipation had prepared for her a different and less dreadful fate. With that strong desire for mental cultivation which marked the colored race since their freedom, in all circumstances where there is an opportunity left them for its exhibition, the young girl had so improved herself as to become capable of teaching others. She went to Western Tennessee and took charge of a school. Three days after her arrival in Hartsville, at night, two white men, armed with their guns, appeared at the house where she was staying, and demanded the school teacher. She field, alarmed, to the room of the mistress of the house. The White Leaguers pursued. They fired their guns through the floor of the room and the young girl fell dead within. Her murderers escaped, nor is it likely that the death of Julia Hayden will ever be avenged, unless the nation insists upon the extermination of the White Man's League. The fearful association extends through every Southern State, and one of its chief objects is to prevent the education and elevation of the colored race. It whips, intimidates, or murders their teachers from the

vation of the colored race. It whips, in-timidates, or murders their teachers from the timidates, or murders their teachers from the Obio to the Gulf, and its terrible outrages have already surpassed the horrors of the most vindictive civil war.

Yet the colored people have already made a remarkable progress. Their faithful labors have nearly restored the usual productive ness of the South The most respectable planters even of Louisiana attest their industry and epol conduct. Wherever they have

planters even of Louisiana attest their industry and good conduct. Wherever they have been able they have planted schools, cultivated farms, entered into trade, and in the brief course of eight years have risen from abject slavery to an honorable and useful freedom. No cruelty is laid to their charge even by their enemies—no massacres and frightful deeds like those of the White Man's League. It is only the followers of Toombs and Davis who have brought upon us the shame of assassinations and midnight murders, who shoot down Republican voters in the open day, and murder young lady school-teachers in the excess of their insanity. The aim of these Thugs of the South is the total extermination of the colored race. Davis and Toombs, tion of the colored race. Davis and Toombs, M'Enery and Penn, are no more than the chiefs of a band of assassins, and their Dem-ocratic allies of the North encourage them, (it may be hoped unconsciously) in their policy of blood. A very remarkable state-ment is made in one of the morning papers of a conversation held with an eminent Democratic lawyer, in which he avows his belief that the only remedy for the disorders at the South is the "extirpation" of the colored race. Yet the same arguments which Mr. O'Connor employs to convince himself of so dreadful a necessity were used by the Nor-

avoiding every act that may endanger the peace of the republic in which they have found a shelter. But can Mr. O'Connor say that they have done this, so long as he and his countrymen lend aid to the rebellion at the South, or introduce into the New World that hatred introduce into the New World that hatred and contempt for any one class of our citizens, founded upon the difference in race, for which they themselves have been the chief sufferers in the Old? Scarcely, indeed, can it be said that Mr. O'Connor has set his people a good example. During the rebellion he was the ally of Davis and Toombs, the foe of the Union cause; at its close he became the friend and supporter of all those desperate men who are laboring to destroy the peace of the Southern States. He is now apparently an advocate for the "extirpation" of the negro, and his last words will be eagerly seized upon by the White Man's be eagerly seized upon by the White Man's League, as incentive to further enormities. The strange, unaccountable hatred of the Irish catholics for the negro can only be re-moved by the gradual influence of an American education. It was no doubt upon the principles advocated by Mr. O'Connor that principles advocated by Mr. O'Connor that in 1863 they hung unlucky colored men to the lamp-posts of New York, or burned an orphan asylum filled with colored children; orphan asymm fined with colored chairen; that they gave their votes uniformly to dis-union throughout the war, and that their leaders with some honorable exceptions, strove to destroy the government to whose friendly shelter they had fled from their na-

tive island. It may be hoped that the future of the Irish race will be marked by more honorable traits of conduct, that they will study the teachings of Washington and Jefferson, and learn in the common school the duties of an American citizen. Louisiana, now torn and dismembered by new insurrection has been the chief victim of the White Man's League. Rich, prosperof the Southern slave-trade, it flung itself madly into rebellion without a cause, and staked its whole welfare upon the mainten-ance of slavery. It came out from the war ance of slavery. It came out from the war ruined and covered with wee. Poverty, and even extreme want stalked through the streets of New Orleans, and its people were fed by the charity of the nation they had sought to destroy. Its merchants were bank-rupt, its levees crumbling into ruin, and but for the aid of the too lement North, the Mis-sissippi might have flowed over its richest. sissippi might have flowed over its richest land, and its capital fallen into a blighted waste. But the Free States lent their aid; its people pledged to obey the laws; the prosperity of Louisiana seemed about to revive; the colored people labored once more with new according to the prosperity of Free colored people labored. with new assuiduity as free men. It was at this moment that the White Man's League began its outrages, and the new progress of Louisiana suffered a fatal check. In 1867 it

slowly benefited by Northern capital and en-terprise, and has at last completed its crimes by rising in a new rebellion. Nothing but severe and austere justice should now be awarded to this infamous association. The urderers who in 1868 drove all the Rebutterers woo in 1508 drove all the Re-publican voters from the polls, who in 1872 burned nearly a hecatomb of colored people in Grant Parish, and who have recently slaughtered the United States officials at slaughtered the United States officials at Coushatta, whose offences are enormous and indescribable, have presumed to seize upon the city of New Orleans, and defy the will of the people. Living upon the alms of the Government, they have yet found money it seems to purchase muskets; covered with crime, they appeal to the country for sympathy. But the strong arm of the nation has already reached them, and they will find that the period of mercy is past. Rebellion and disunion must be crushed to atoms in every Southern State, and so strict a guard kept for the future that our country will offer no asylum for traitors in the guise of a White no asylum for traitors in the guise of a White Man's League.
Such a policy would be sustained by a majority of the peaceful citizens of the South as well as the North. The White Man's League

well as the North. The White Man's League has no strength except where it rules by force. Even Georgia would give a vast majority against disunion and the profligate Toombs, if its people were allowed to vote freely. It was only terror that held New Orleans in subjection to Penn. The New Orleans Picapune, edited by a duellist's bloodstained hand, commanded the White Leaguers "to shoot down like a dog" every white or black Republican who was seen attempting to excite an opposition to its murderous rule. These is no disguise there. The citizens of the North and West have been insulted upon its streets and shot like dogs. And they have been scarcely better treated in Georgia and Alabama. The condition of the Southern States has been for a long time a shame to freedom and to civilization. Let the people rise with stern unanimity from ocean to ocean to strike down the rebels and their Northern abettors, and insist that the life of the heads of the subject of the life of the heads of the supplementation of the supplementation of the such as the life of the heads of the supplementation of the ocean to strike down the rebels and their Northern abettors, and insist that the life of the humblest citizen of Maine or Minnesota shall be inviolable even in New Orleans. Before a united people the repellion will be crushed to atoms in a moment.

The sudden surrender of the rebels and their late repentance can afford no palliation for their guilt. For eight years they have wasted the resources of Louisiana and destroyed its prespective have everyed it with

wasted the resources of Louisiana and destroyed its prosperity, have covered it with terror, bloodshed and shame. The President has never more clearly represented the will of the people than when he declared that there shall be no compromise with rebellion. Whatever may have been the errors of the Kellogg government—and it is worthy of notice that the only testimony scainst the Republican Governor comes from men stained with murder, and to whom faschhood is roor. publican Governor comes from men stained with murder, and to whom faisehood is more familiar than truth—it is not for the assassins of Coushatta or Grant Paulsh to speak of justice, nor will they find any sympathy or support, except, perhaps among their natural allies in Tammany Hall. The people demand their punishment. The majesty of the law must be asserted in every part of the South. Impunity only excite the outlaws

O'Comor employs to convince himself of so dreadful a necessity were used by the Norman and Saxon oppressors of Ireland in their war of extermination against his own countrymen. The Roman Cathole priests and monks of the Norman period taught that it was no crime to kill an Irishman. The Protestant rulers, Elizabeth and even Cromwell followed their barbarous example. The Irish kerns were massacred with as little remoise by the English soldiers of the sixteenth century as are the negroes of Louisians by MEnery and Penn. It was a contest of races, and the weaker and more abject received no different treatment from their masters than that which Democratic politicians now prepare for the laboring people of the South. Happily at least for Ireland, the founders of our republic began a new period of humanity. The crule superstition of a savage age they threw aside forever. They opened a fair and happy home for the Irish kern and German peasant. The Irish kerns were convention of extreme oppression, was received with generous liberality in that of Jefferson and Adams. Its chains were form of, its sorrows amended, and the only return our people ask for the once oppression, was received with generous liberality in that of Jefferson and Adams. Its chains were form of, its sorrows amended, and the only return our people ask for the once oppression, was received with generous liberality in that of Jefferson and Adams. Its chains were form of, its sorrows amended, and the only return our people ask for the once oppression, was received with generous liberality in that of Jefferson and Adams. Its chains were form of, its sorrows amended, and the only return our people ask for the once oppression, was received with generous liberality in that of Jefferson and Adams. Its chains were form of, its sorrows amended, and the only return our people ask for the once oppression, was received with generous liberality in that they found that they should show to others, and that they prove their gratifude to freedom and they found the provi partial reader—namely, the intelligent and discriminating person who is now perusing these lines—must often ask himself, as he rises from his daily feast of the newspaper, whether it does hot seem that the great journal is quite as much intent upon maintaining the consistency of its own expressed opin-ions upon dublic men and measures as upon securing that lofty conduct which it so stren-

This course, indeed, is natural enough, because if its judgment be discredited its influ-ence is imperiled; and as the press constantly expresses the most positive opinions upon the most inadequate or even inaccurate inthe author of this letter, though every word knowledge the truth, by showing a want of manly candor, harmed his journal very much more than his persistence in a slander helped its reputation of infallibility.

The simple truth is that if an editor lacks judgment, he cannot help showing it; and nothing is a plainer or more ludicrous proof of this letter, though every word in it is susceptible of judical proof. To do would be to court martyrdom at the hands of some mob or of some hired desperado.

HOW OFFICES ARE FILLED.

To show you how offices are filled here I will give an instance or two. The sheriff's and clerk's office in this county were declared.

it than the effort to establish infallibility or omaintain consistency. Yet it is this per-oral and piety feeling which cripples the cress in the work of elevating the tone of press in the work of elevating the tone of public life. Each journal has two or three phone 143. Each journal has two or three favorities, whose mouths, according to its report, never open but pearls and diamonds drop profusely out. They are the greatest of statesmen and most incorruptible of men, while the rest are wretched twadlers and

n Harper's Magazine for November A rather remarkable case came up be this occasion, these suggestions are believed to be entirely unnecessary; but, lest some should deem them unwarranted, I here state that they are suggestions only, and that they are submitted with great diffidence, but with the sincere hope that they may, to some extent, aid in securing careful preparation for tent, aid in securing careful preparation for tendance upon its sittings.

(Signed)

J. M. EDMUNDS,

Secretary.

Secretary.

Segan its outrages, and the new progress of fore the Sheriff of Perthshire. A farmer near Auchterarder had sold a cow to a person named Perth, and the buyer summoned the farmer in order to recover damages, seeing that he had given false information about the cow. "I asked him," said the plaintiff, "If such cows is the seen of constant assassinations, tendance upon its sittings.

Secretary.